

1757

INDIA AND BURMA

And What the Methodists Are Doing There



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In the present confused state of foreign affairs changes are constantly occurring, and this must be borne in mind in the interpretation and use of the material contained in any of the booklets of this series. The data have been checked and approved by the administrative secretaries and are regarded as approximately accurate as of May, 1941. Sources of information include the *Handbook of Methodist Missions* (prepared in mimeograph form for office use by the Foreign Divisions in 1940), *Year Book of The Board of Missions of The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1940*, *The Church and The World Parish*, by Elmer T. Clark, *World Almanac*, 1941, the various standard encyclopedias, missionary histories and atlases, and the records and correspondence of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church. Church statistics are from the *Minutes of The Annual Conferences* and are for 1939-40 unless otherwise stated "F" or an asterisk (*) before or after the name of a missionary means "On furlough." "SF" means "Special furlough."

INDIA

The Indian Peninsula projects southward into the Indian Ocean from the Asiatic continent and includes an extraordinarily varied group of political entities. British India, or the Indian Empire, is a central government under a Governor-General, with a legislative assembly of two houses, and eleven provinces under governors and elective legislative bodies; also, four provinces governed by Chief Commissioners. The capital, Delhi, is also ruled by a Chief Commissioner and as a separate political entity. Certain provinces have imbedded in or attached to them Native States, while other Native States are not so attached. These Native States number 592, and except in certain matters which affect India as a whole (such as postoffices, telegraphs, customs) the Government does not ordinarily interfere with their administration. They are of varied sizes and degrees of importance. Thus, Hyderabad, the most populous (14,436,148 in 1931), has a territory of 82,698 square miles, while Lawa in Rajputana has a population of 2,790 and a territory of only 19 square miles.

Exclusive of Burma, the total area of British India and the Native States is 1,575,187 square miles, or slightly over one-half that of continental United States but having nearly three times as many people. India's population for 1931 was 338,170,632. The average density of population is 195 per square mile, compared with 41 per square mile in the United States. In certain parts of India this density rises almost unbelievably high. Thus in Dacca civil division the population rises to 3,228 per square mile, or 5 persons per acre.

Half the population of the Indian Empire lives in the 667,000 villages having fewer than 1,000 persons each. Farms average less than two acres per family. Extreme poverty results in undernourishment or slow starvation. Apart from food, annual cash incomes of multitudes of families range from \$2 to \$5 per family. Death rates are

high, and life expectancy at birth is 26.56 years, less than half that for the white population in the United States.

In the Indian Empire 225 languages are spoken. Language barriers are among the major difficulties in the developing a national consciousness or educational scheme.

In British India education is under provincial government control and supervision, while each Native State is responsible for its own educational policy and program. In 1935-36, for a population of about 272,000,000, there were in recognized primary schools 7,803,326 boys and 2,505,077 girls. In high schools there were 957,842 boys and 123,949 girls. In arts colleges there were 89,250 young men and 5,329 young women. In all institutions, recognized and unrecognized, there were in 1936 10,802,209 males and 3,013,440 females, a total of 13,816,149. The number of recognized institutions were: universities, 17; arts colleges, 261; professional colleges, 73; high schools, 3,550; middle schools, 10,678; primary schools, 197,858; special schools, 6,649. In addition, there were 35,126 unrecognized institutions, making a total of 254,211 institutions. Fifty years ago about one in twenty of the population could read and write. Now about one in ten is literate, but with more than five males literate to one female who can read and write.

Religion

The Christian community now numbers just 6¼ millions or 1.79 per cent of the population.

Hinduism, the leading religion of the country, and one which is so identified with India that the two names, *Hindu* and *Indian*, are used almost interchangeably, provides spiritual sustenance to 240 millions of people. On its religious side, Hinduism is a pious, other-worldly, mystical, ascetic, deeply spiritual kind of pantheism. *Brahm* is the all-pervading spirit of being from which everything derives its existence and to which it returns. God is everything, and everything is God. Related to this spiritualistic emphasis of Hinduism is its much-maligned doctrine of the transmigration of souls. Since the divine spirit is in everything, all life has meaning and not even the life of vermin is to be despised.

On its socio-economic side, Hinduism has become a reactionary formalization of castes. Generally, the caste is a group of persons engaged in the same occupation or trade. No man can break out of the caste into which he is born.

Several Indian religions have appeared as offshoots of Hinduism. Buddhism was the most important of these, although its followers dwindled in the country of its birth and are today more numerous in Ceylon, China, Japan, Burma, and Thailand than they are in India. There are some thirteen million Buddhists in India.

Sikhism and Jainism are also Hindu reforms. The Jains, only a million of them, are chiefly known for their fanatical reverence for life which keeps them from shedding the blood of any living thing. The Sikhs, tall bearded men of the north of India, four and a half million of them, broke with Hinduism on the issue of caste and several other outmoded aspects of the traditional faith. It is a recent religion of a fairly high type. Several lesser sects, Brahmo-Samaj and Aryo-Samaj for example, are later reforms of Hinduism which have appeared as an effort to match Christianity.

Despite its hold upon India, Hinduism was not the indigenous religion there. Some eight million persons still are tribal animists. They are typical primitives who worship the mystery of the universe: the seasons, the natural world, and the spirits which inhabit the trees and stars.

There are nearly seventy-eight million Mohammedans in India today. There are also a handful of Jews, people of Semitic origins, whose roots in India go far back in history. Another religion is that of the Parsees from Persia, the followers of Zoroaster, sun-worshippers. Their numbers are fast dwindling, as they are non-missionary and restrict their membership to those who are born into the faith.

Methodist Beginnings

Work in India resulted from the conviction of Dr. John Price Durbin, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society from 1850 to 1872, that the Methodist Episcopal Church should enter that field, which was reinforced by the appeal of the great Scottish missionary, Alex-

ander Duff, on a visit to the United States and Canada in 1854. In January, 1856, Bishop Matthew Simpson appointed William Butler (an Irish Methodist, educated in England, and later a pastor in the New England Conference) and Mrs. Butler to open the mission. They reached Calcutta in September, 1856, and it was decided to start work in Bareilly, the capital of Rohilkhand, 150 miles northwest of Lucknow. They went to Bareilly in December, 1856, and secured a residence. However, in May, 1857, because of the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny in North India, Dr. and Mrs. Butler had to flee to Naini Tal. Later, when conditions had quieted, the Butlers left for Delhi and thence went to Agra where they met the first recruits from America, Rev. and Mrs. James L. Humphrey and Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Pierce. The welcome meeting was in the Taj Mahal. Naini Tal was the first permanent station to be opened (1858), and here two schools were started and a rented building used as a church. Lucknow in 1858, and Moradabad and Bareilly (reopened) in 1859, were the next resident stations.

The first appointees of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to any country were Miss Isabella Thoburn and Dr. Clara A. Swain, who reached Bombay in January, 1870. Miss Thoburn was appointed to Lucknow, and within three months she started the school for girls which ultimately led to the founding of the first Christian college for women in Asia, which now bears her name. In Bareilly, where Dr. Swain went to do medical work, women patients were waiting her coming, and in that city was founded in 1874 the first hospital for women in Asia. It now bears Dr. Swain's name.

The India Mission Conference was organized in 1864. Rev. William Taylor began his evangelistic work among English-speaking people up and down India in 1870, resulting first in the organization of the Bombay and Bengal Mission in 1874 and then in the organization in 1876 of the South India Conference.

Methodist Protestant work in India began in Dhulia, West Khandesh, Bombay Presidency, in 1902 with the outgoing of Mrs. Florence Williams Theophilus and Miss Mattie

Long, supported by certain Methodist Protestants in Louisiana and the Scottville Camp Meeting in Texas. This work in 1916 was made over to the Methodist Protestant Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. In December, 1939, the mission became part of the Dhulia-Puntamba District of Bombay Conference of The Methodist Church.

There are ten annual conferences in India, organized not primarily by provinces but by language areas. The work is carried on in fifteen languages and many dialects. Language barriers have to be recognized not only in forming Conferences, but also in transferring workers and in establishing a national Church.

These ten Conferences, together with Burma Conference, constitute the Central Conference of Southern Asia.

Bengal Conference

Bengal Conference includes Bengal, Assam, and so much of Bihar and Orissa as does not lie within the Lucknow Conference. As it actually functions, the Bengal Conference includes neither Assam nor Orissa, and only a narrow strip of Bihar. Bengal has an area of 77,520 square miles, with 86,757 towns and villages, and a population of 50,114,002. Of this population, about 700,000 are literate.

The education facilities in Bengal include Calcutta and Dacca Universities, 43 colleges, 3,079 secondary schools for boys, and 67,518 recognized and 1,307 unrecognized schools, with 3,205,896 students. Among these are 17,885 schools of various kinds for girls.

In this conference is Calcutta, premier city of India and second largest in the British Empire. Population is about a million and a half. Fifty languages are spoken. Hinduism predominates, with a million adherents. Here is the famed temple of the goddess Kali and the chief center of her worship.

Methodist work in Bengal began in 1873. William Taylor, James M. Thoburn, and Frank W. Warne were pioneers in the work; all later became bishops. The church now known as Thoburn Memorial was the first organized, and the Calcutta Boys' School and the Calcutta Girls' School were the pioneer institutions.

Institutions

Asansol

Ushagram Educational Colony
—A rural reconstruction
project with training from
nursery to high school in all
phases of village life; 750
boys and girls and 48 teach-
ers.

Calcutta

Calcutta Girls' High School
Calcutta Boys' High School
Collins Institute
Lee Memorial Mission

Darjeeling

Mt. Hermon School

Pakaur

Jidato Middle English School
(co-educational)
Bengali Middle English Co-
educational School (Alma J.
Keverter School)
Edith J. Fisher Memorial Hos-
pital

Missionaries

Asansol

Rev. Frederick G. Williams,
Ushagram Educational Col-
ony
Mrs. Frederick G. Williams,
Ushagram Educational Col-
ony
Miss Rachel C. Carr, Day
Schools and evangelism

Calcutta

Rev. William W. Bell, District
Superintendent
Mrs. William W. Bell, Evan-
gelistic work
Rev. Walter G. Griffiths, Lee
Memorial Mission
Mrs. Walter G. Griffiths, Lee
Memorial Mission
Mrs. Ada J. Lee, Lee Memor-
ial Mission
Miss Irma D. Collins, Calcutta
Girls' School

Miss Ruth Field, Calcutta Girls'
School (F)
Miss Katherine M. Kinzly, Lee
Memorial Mission
Miss Ethel L. Whiting, Cen-
tral Treasurer

Darjeeling

Rev. Halsey E. Dewey, Mis-
sion Treasurer and Principal
Mount Hermon School
Mrs. Halsey E. Dewey, Mount
Hermon School

Pakaur

Miss Carol Culver, Jidato Mid-
dle School (Santali)
Miss Mildred L. Pierce, Jidato
Middle School (Santali) (F)
Miss Ruth Eveland, Jidato Mid-
dle School
Miss Hilda Swan, Bengali Mid-
dle School

Status of the Church

Full Members	2,634	Parsonages	16
Preparatory members ..	2,133	Value	\$49,377
Societies or preaching places	77	Value of Other Proper- ties and Assets	\$954,489
Local preachers	61	Church Schools	75
Number of Church Build- ings	18	Enrolment	3,258
Value of Church Build- ings	\$119,029	Ordained Ministers	31
		Missionaries	19

Bombay Annual Conference

The Bombay Presidency has an area of 77,221 square miles, of which the Conference occupies 7,000 square miles. The Conference also includes parts of the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad State. The Bombay Presidency has a population of 18,192,475.

The Presidency has a university, 17 colleges, and 12 professional colleges: also 787 high and middle schools and 14,952 primary schools, with a total of 1,476,404 under instruction. The ratio of boys to girls is about twenty to seven. The people are mostly Hindu in religion.

Bombay, next to New Orleans the world's largest cotton exporting center, has more than a million people, mostly Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsees, and Jains. In certain sections social conditions are probably the worst in the world. Poona is one of the most influential Brahmin cities, and Puntamba is known as a place of Hindu pilgrimages for access to the Godavari River.

Methodist work began with a revival under William Taylor (later Bishop). Other pioneers were George Bowen, John E. Robinson (later bishop), W. H. Stephens, W. W. Bruere, Daniel O. Fox, and Dennis Osborne. Methodist work in the vernacular is carried on largely in the Marathi language, although in Bombay four other tongues are used.

Institutions

Bombay

Friendship Center and Dispensary
Missionary Home
Workers' Hostel
Inter-Mission Business Office

Dhulia

Orphanage
Suvarta Hospital
Farm Colony

Nagpur

Mecosa Bagh School and
Teacher Training School

Poona

Taylor High School and Anglo-Indian Home

Puntamba

Methodist Mission School
Bowen-Bruere Dispensary

Talegaon

Ordelia Hillman Memorial
Girl's School
Boys' Hostel

Missionaries

Bombay

Rev. Steadman Aldis, District
Evangelistic Work
Mrs. Steadman Aldis, Evangelistic work

Rev. E. M. Moffatt, Branch
Treasurer for India

Mrs. E. M. Moffatt, Evangelistic work

Rev. Paul E. Wagner, Taylor Memorial Church
 Mrs. Paul E. Wagner, Taylor Memorial Church
 (F) Miss Mildred G. Drescher, Hostess and Evangelistic work
 Miss Bernice E. Elliott, Hostess and Evangelistic work
 Miss Clara E. Kleiner, Evangelistic Work
 Miss Aldine Lantis, Evangelistic work

Dhulia

Rev. James K. Mathews, District Evangelist and Educational work
 Edith Lacy, M.D., Suvarta Hospital
 (F) Rev. J. F. Minnis, District Superintendent and Farm Colony
 (F) Mrs. J. F. Minnis, District work
 Miss Mildred Miskimen, Orphanage and Evangelistic work

Nagpur

Rev. Roland W. Scott, District Superintendent and Chaplaincy

Mrs. Roland W. Scott, District Women's work
 Miss Ada M. Nelson, Girls' Hostel
 (F) Miss Emma Stewart, Evangelistic work
 Miss Mildred V. Wright, Mecosa Bagh School and Training School for Teachers

Poona

Rev. Royal D. Bisbee, Oldham Memorial Church
 Mrs. Royal D. Bisbee, Evangelistic work
 Miss S. Marie Corner, Taylor High School
 Miss Agnes C. W. Dove, Taylor High School (F)
 Miss Anna Agnes Abbot, Marathi Literature

Puntamba

Stella L. Dodd, M.D., Bowen-Bruere Dispensary
 Miss Edna Holder, Girls' Hostel and Evangelistic work
 Miss Mary Sutherland, Evangelistic work

Talegaon

Miss Leola M. Greene, Ordella Hillman Memorial Girls' School

Status of the Church

Full Members	2,697	Parsonages	22
Preparatory members ..	1,629	Value	\$140,278
Preaching places	121	Value of Other Property and Assets	\$382,176
Local preachers	62	Church Schools	123
Number of Church Buildings	16	Enrolment	3,952
Value	\$171,387	Ordained ministers	28
		Missionaries	29

Central Provinces Conference

The Conference includes part of Central Provinces and Berar, certain Native States, and portions of the southern part of the Central India Agency. The total territory in

the Conference is not easily reckoned in square miles, in towns and villages, or in population, although the last is roughly 15,000,000.

Hindu is the principal language used, with Halbi current among the aboriginal tribes in Bastar State, and Telugu in parts of the Chanda civil district. A majority of the people are Hindus, but the aboriginal peoples are mostly animists. At Wardha, in Central Provinces, Mohandas Karamchand Ghandi leads the simple life and from there he exercises his almost unexampled power.

The Central Provinces Mission Conference came into existence in 1905 and was made an Annual Conference in 1913.

Institutions

<i>Baihar</i>	Union Mission High School
Co-educational School	Leonard Theological College
<i>Jagdalpur</i>	<i>Khandwa</i>
Alderman Memorial School—	Girls' School
co-educational	Christian Normal School
Ruth Cummins Hospital	Fisher Boys' School
<i>Jubbulpore</i>	<i>Sironcha</i>
Johnson Girls' High School	Frances C. Davis School
Training Institute for Women,	Clason Memorial Hospital
Hawa Bagh	

Missionaries

<i>Baihar</i>	Mrs. Alma H. Holland, Evan-
Rev. Thomas Williams, Dis-	gelistic work
trict Superintendent	Miss Faithe Richardson, Dis-
Mrs. Thomas Williams—City	trict Day Schools
and District work and Boys'	
Hostel	<i>Jubbulpore</i>
Miss Katherine Keyhoe, Co-	Rev. Orville L. Davis, Princi-
educational School	pal, Leonard Theological Col-
Miss Marian Warner—Co-edu-	lege
cational School	Mrs. Orville L. Davis, Leonard
	Theological College
<i>Jagdalpur</i>	Mr. Henry M. Emerson, Union
Rev. Orval M. Auner, District	Mission High School (F)
Superintendent	Mrs. Henry M. Emerson, Un-
Mrs. Orval M. Auner, District	ion Mission High School (F)
Evangelistic work	Rev. Marion H. Harper, Eng-
Miss Helen E. Fehr, District	lish Church and Leonard
Day Schools (F)	Theological College

Mrs. Marion H. Harper, Leonard Theological College
 Rev. Earl L. King, Education Secretary for Southern Asia; Associate Secretary Council Christian Education
 Mrs. Earl L. King, Honorary Associate Secretary for Educational Handicrafts
 Rev. Henry H. Presler, Leonard Theological College
 Mrs. Henry H. Presler, Leonard Theological College
 Rev. C. Stanley Thoburn, Leonard Theological College
 Mrs. Stanley C. Thoburn, Leonard Theological College
 Rev. James E. McEldowney, Leonard Theological College (F)
 Mrs. James E. McEldowney, Leonard Theological College (F)
 Miss Gertrude A. Becker, Leonard Theological College Johnson Girls' High School
 Miss E. Louise Campbell, Johnson Girls' High School

Miss E. Lahuna Clinton, Union Mission High School
 Miss Lucile Colony, Training Institute for Women, Hawa Bagh
 Miss Margaret D. Crouse, Evangelistic work

Khandwa

Rev. Henry C. Scholberg, District Superintendent and Fisher Boys' School
 Mrs. Henry C. Scholberg, District work
 Miss Ida M. Klingeberger, Evangelistic work
 Miss Lydia S. Pool, Girls' School and Hostel
 Miss Ethel E. Ruggles, District Day Schools

Sironcha

Rev. Charles L. Swan, Educational and Evangelistic work
 Mrs. Charles L. Swan, R.N., Medical work
 Miss Lola M. Green, Frances C. Davis School
 Miss Nell F. Naylor, Evangelistic work

Status of the Church

Full members	2,635	Value of Other Property	
Preparatory members ..	5,922	and Assets	\$160,969
Local preachers	70	Church schools	170
Church buildings	27	Enrolment	5,406
Value	\$41,839	Ordained ministers	37
Parsonages	50	Missionaries	37
Value	\$79,924		

Gujarat Conference

This Conference contains most of the northern civil division of the Bombay Presidency, the large Native State of Baroda, and several smaller Native States. However, Conference boundaries and Methodist territory are not the same, and the latter is variously reckoned as an area from 6,300 to 12,000 square miles, with a population varying upwards from 3,600,000.

This territory is partly under the India Government, partly under the Gaekwar of Beroda, and partly under the Agencies. The Gujarati language is the dominant tongue. The Gujarat work was a part of the Bombay Conference until 1921 when it became a separate Conference. English work in this area was started in 1875 by local preachers from William Taylor's work in Bombay. Vernacular work was begun under Bishop Thoburn in 1892. The first Gujarati worker, Karsan Ranchod, traveled 300 miles to be baptized by the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz (later bishop), then pastor of the Grant Road English Church, Bombay.

Institutions

Baroda

Webb Memorial Girls' School
 Methodist Boys' High School
 Florence B. Nicholson School of
 Theology
 Mrs. William Butler Memorial
 Hospital
 Training School for Nurses

Godhra

Teacher Training School for
 Girls
 Girls' School
 Boys' School

Nadiad

Naidad Boys' School
 Thoburn Memorial Hospital

Missionaries

Baroda

Rev. Carl H. Conley, District
 Superintendent and Evange-
 listic work
 Mrs. Carl H. Conley, District
 work
 Miss Elma M. Chilson, Webb
 Memorial Girls' School
 (F) Miss Mary L. Hannah,
 R.N., Butler Memorial Hos-
 pital
 Loal E. Huffman, M.D., Butler
 Memorial Hospital
 (F) Miss Dora L. Nelson, Webb
 Memorial Girls' School
 Miss Myrtle L. Precise, R.N.,
 Butler Memorial Hospital
 and Training School
 Miss Pearl E. Precise, Evan-
 gelistic work

Godhra

Rev. William F. Pledger,
 Evangelistic work
 Mrs. William F. Pledger,
 Evangelistic work
 Miss Laura A. Heist, Girls'
 School
 Miss Minnie E. Newton, Teach-
 er Training School for Girls
 Miss Florence K. Palmer,
 Evangelistic work
 Miss Mary Ellen Moore, Lan-
 guage Study

Nadiad

Herschel C. Aldrich, M.D., Tho-
 burn Memorial Hospital
 Mrs. Herschel C. Aldrich, Tho-
 burn Hospital and Junior
 Church

Miss Wilhelmina Cracknell,
R.N., Thoburn Memorial
Hospital
Miss Della E. Steepce, R.N.,
Thoburn Memorial Hospital
Rev. Leslie G. Templin, District
Superintendent, and Village
Educational work

Mrs. Leslie G. Templin, District
work
Miss Laura F. Austin, Evan-
gelistic work
Miss Hannah C. Gallagher,
Thoburn Memorial Hospital
Miss Elsie M. Ross, Evange-
listic work

Status of the Church

Full members	6,099	Value	\$17,944
Preparatory members ..	19,958	Value of Other Property	
Preaching places	66	and Assets	\$336,844
Local preachers	183	Church Schools	424
Church buildings	27	Enrolment	19,280
Value	\$36,540	Ordained ministers	47
Parsonages	31	Missionaries	23

Hyderabad Conference

Hyderabad State is the dominion of His Exalted Highness, the Nizam. It is the most influential and the wealthiest of the Native States of India. The area is 82,698 square miles and the population (1931) 14,436,148, of whom only 595,633 were literate.

Hyderabad Conference lies entirely within the bounds of Hyderabad State. Methodist services in English began in 1873. Vernacular work grew out of the English work. The Annual Conference came into existence in 1926. Conference territory is reckoned at 15,000 square miles, and the population within this area at approximately 2,700,000.

Hyderabad, capital of the Native State, is one of the greatest centers of Moslem influence, ranking close to Mecca and Cairo.

The population of Hyderabad in 1931 was 466,894, making the city fourth in size in India. Although a powerful Moslem center politically, actually the city's Hindus numbered (1931) 252,577 and the Mohammedans 192,343. Methodist beginnings here grew out of the revival in South India under William Taylor in 1872-1874. The Rev. John E. Robinson (later bishop) was one of the missionary pioneers.

Every Methodist institution in the Hyderabad Confer-

ence is in charge of an Indian. This is true of no other Conference in India.

Institutions

Bidar

Girls' School
Boys' School
Mission Hospital

Hyderabad

Stanley Girls' High School
Methodist Boys' High School

Vikarabad

Mary A. Knotts Co-educational School
Teacher Training School, Co-educational
Crawford Memorial Hospital
Crawford Boys' School

Zahirabad

Conference Vocational School

Missionaries

Bidar

(F) Rev. M. D. Ross, District Superintendent, Financial agent, Bidar Boys' School
(F) Mrs. M. D. Ross, Evangelistic and Village school work
Miss Minnie Huibregtse, Girls' School

Hyderabad

Rev. George B. Garden, District Superintendent
Mrs. George B. Garden
Miss Josephine Kriz, Stanley Girls' High School
Miss Nellie Low, Evangelistic work
(F) Miss Margaret Morgan, Stanley Girls' High School

Tandur

Miss Maxine Coleman, Narayanpet District work
Miss Mildred Simonds, Tandur District work

Vikarabad

Rev. John Patterson, District Superintendent and Crawford Boys' School
Mrs. John Patterson, Evangelistic and Educational work
(F) Miss Mabel Morgan, Mary A. Knotts Co-educational School
Miss Gladys Webb, Mary A. Knotts Co-educational School

Zahirabad

Miss Anna M. Harrod, Conference Vocational School

Status of the Church

(1938 figures)

Full members	6,882	Value of Other Property	
Preparatory members . .	33,267	and Assets	\$255,727
Church buildings	12	Church Schools	206
Value	\$ 16,840	Enrolment	4,475
Number of parsonages . .	180	Ordained ministers . . .	26
Value	\$ 56,855	Missionaries	15

Indus River Conference

This Conference is in northwestern India, and includes part of the Punjab, Rajputana, the small British province of Ajmer-Merwara, Sind, and Baluchistan. The Conference is vast in area and its outer reaches are remote from one another. It covers 443,304 square miles and has 90,715 towns and villages and a population of 42,921,352. A multitude of languages and minor tongues are in use.

In large portions of the Conference territory no work has been attempted by any mission. The Methodist churches are quite scattered. The two missionary residence stations most remote from one another are Lahore and Karachi (760 miles), while Ajmer is 500 miles from Lahore and 550 miles from Karachi.

Institutions

<i>Ajmer</i>	Forman Christian College (Co-operating with Presbyterians)
Madar Union Sanatorium	
<i>Hissar</i>	
Nur Niwas Girls' School	
<i>Lahore</i>	<i>Raewind</i>
Lucie F. Harrison Girls' School	Christian Institute

Missionaries

<i>Ajmer</i>	Miss Lily Swords, District work
Rev. Mott Keislar, District Superintendent	
Mrs. Mott Keislar, Medical District work	<i>Karachi</i>
Sherwood Hall, M.D., Madar Union Sanatorium	Rev. George B. Thompson, Evangelistic work (F)
Marian Hall, M.D., Madar Union Sanatorium	Mrs. George B. Thompson, District work (F)
Miss Beulah V. Bishop, Madar Union Sanatorium	<i>Lahore</i>
Miss Caroline C. Nelson, Madar Union Sanatorium	Rev. Sankey L. Sheets, Forman Christian College
Rita B. Tower, M.D., Madar Union Sanatorium	Rev. Clyde B. Stuntz, District Superintendent and Evangelistic work
<i>Hissar</i>	Mrs. Clyde B. Stuntz, District work
Miss Martha Coy, Nur Niwas Girls' School	Rev. Wilbur C. Thoburn, Forman Christian College
Miss Agnes Nilson, District work	Mrs. Wilbur C. Thoburn, Evangelistic work

Miss Constance E. Blackstock,
Lucie F. Harrison Girls'
School

(F) Miss Lydia D. Christensen,
Evangelistic work

Miss Grace P. Smith, Evangelistic
work

Miss Anna P. Buyers, R.N.,
District Medical work

Raewind

Rev. Earle M. Rugg, Christian
Institute

Mrs. Earle M. Rugg, Christian
Institute

Status of the Church

Full members	23,157	Number of parsonages	38
Preparatory members	25,057	Value	\$ 40,047
Preaching places	43	Value of Other Property and Assets	\$144,686
Local preachers	65	Church schools	204
Number of Church build- ings	17	Enrolment	9,841
Value	\$ 21,120	Ordained ministers	26
		Missionaries	23

Lucknow Conference

The Lucknow Conference includes 26 districts of the United Provinces, the Native State of Benares, and 10 districts of Bihar. Part of Bihar is technically set apart as a missionary area for the Indian Methodist Church. The Conference territory covers 88,246 square miles, has 86,777 towns and villages, and a population (1931) of 50,768,194, or about 570 to the square mile. Beginning about 200 miles from Calcutta, the Conference territory extends on both sides of the Ganges River for over 400 miles.

Lucknow is the principal city and probably the most important Methodist center in all India. It has a population of nearly 300,000. During the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, Lucknow was the scene of a notable British defense and the story of the relief of Lucknow is a classic.

Bishop Brenton T. Bradley says "The Methodist Episcopal Church has never had a more important station in India than Lucknow. . . . William Butler tried to open his first station at Lucknow on his arrival late in 1856, and went on to Bareilly after failing to secure a residence. To Lucknow he returned in 1858 after the storm of the Mutiny. . . . Here J. H. Messmore did his best teaching and greatest preaching, and helped in establishing the 'Indian Witness' and the *Kaukab-i-Hind* (Star of India), both of which he

edited for many years; here J. M. Thoburn led in the establishment of the 'Indian Witness' in 1871, which he edited for many years, and gave a historic and compelling interpretation of the wider scope of American Methodism in India; and then personally led out in the great movement of expansion which took him to Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, and Manila; here J. W. Waugh followed up his work as founder of the Methodist Publishing House, and Thomas Craven brought to the new and larger establishment brilliant powers of management; here Isabella Thoburn and Brenton Hamline Badley each started with a ragged handful of children in a primary school and brought the institutions to the standard of colleges; here E. W. Parker furnished experienced leadership at a time of great growth, and was the pioneer of the Department of Commercial Education in the Lucknow Christian College."

Institutions

Arrah

Sawtelle Memorial School, co-educational

Cawnpore

Girls' High School
Hudson Memorial Girls' School

Gonda

Chambers Memorial School Girls'

Lucknow

Lal Bagh High School
Isabella Thoburn College
Lucknow Christian College
Lucknow Publishing House

Missionaries

Arrah

Rev. James L. Kinder, Mission Treasurer and Evangelistic work
Mrs. James L. Kinder, Evangelistic work
Miss Adis A. Robbins, Sawtelle Memorial School
Miss Maren Tirsgaard, Sawtelle Memorial School
Miss Doris I. Welles, Evangelistic work

Ballia

Miss Ruth E. Hyneman, Evangelistic work

Buxar

(F) Miss Mabel Sheldon, Evangelistic work

Miss Mary Richmond, Evangelistic work

Cawnpore

Rev. Donald F. Ebright, Assistant Superintendent and pastor of English Church
Mrs. Donald F. Ebright, Evangelistic work
Rev. James H. Wilkie, District Superintendent
Mrs. James H. Wilkie, District work
Miss Nettie A. Bacon, Hudson Memorial Girls' School
Miss Jessie A. Bragg, Girls' High School
Miss Edna M. Abbott, District Evangelistic work

Gonda

Miss Jennie M. Smith, Chambers Memorial School

Lucknow

Rev. Stanley W. Clemes, Lucknow Christian College

Mrs. Stanley W. Clemes, District work

Rev. Carl O. Forsgren, Methodist Publishing House (F)

Mrs. Carl O. Forsgren, (F)

Rev. Edward W. Mumby, Director, Physical Education and Health, Lucknow Christian College

Mrs. Edward W. Mumby (F)

Rev. Fred M. Perrill, Editor, India Witness, Superintendent, Gonda District

Mrs. Fred M. Perrill, District work

Rev. Earl R. Tweedie, Professor Lucknow Christian College

Mrs. Earl R. Tweedie, Evangelistic work

Rev. Murray T. Titus, Principal Lucknow Christian College

Mrs. Murray T. Titus, Educational and evangelistic work

Rev. Ralph D. Wellons, Principal, Lucknow Christian College (F)

Mrs. Ralph D. Wellons, Lucknow Christian College (F)

Rev. Harold E. Buell, Lucknow Christian College

Miss Lula A. Boles, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Kathleen Clancy, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Emma J. Collins, Lal Bagh High School

Miss Grace C. Davis, Lal Bagh High School

Miss Marjorie A. Dimmitt, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Ava Hunt, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Edna M. Hutchens, Lal Bagh High School

Miss Margaret Landrum, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Mabel Lawrence, Lal Bagh High School

Miss Ruth C. Manchester, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Roxanna Oldroyd, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Ruth Robinson, Literature

Miss Florence Salzer, Isabella Thoburn College (F)

Miss Mildred Shepherd, Lal Bagh High School, Language study

Miss Isabella Thoburn, Isabella Thoburn College (F)

Miss Margaret Wallace, Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Laura V. Williams, Isabella Thoburn College

Status of the Church

Full members	2,995	Number of parsonages	58
Preparatory members	13,097	Value	\$44,212
Preaching places	138	Value of Other Property and Assets	\$1,670,616
Local preachers	83	Church schools	138
Number of Church buildings	21	Enrolment	4,658
Value	\$92,218	Ordained ministers	38
		Missionaries	47

North India Conference

Bordering on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, the Conference comprises much of that section of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh east and north of the Ganges. The Grand Trunk Road, stone paved and 1,500 miles long, and three important railways run through the Conference territory. The Conference covers 32,938 square miles. The population of the Conference area was (1931) 10,655,047 living in 27,670 towns and villages, and divided as to religion as follows: Hindus, 8,332,207; Mohammedans, 2,225,693; Christians, 67,861; Sikhs, 26,296; Jains, 2,313. The Arya Samaj, a reformed Hindu sect, is the most active opponent of Christianity, especially in the western section of the Conference. Urdu, Hindi, Hindustani and English are the principal languages spoken.

Methodist work began at Bareilly by Rev. and Mrs. William Butler in 1856. The Mutiny broke out in 1857, forcing Dr. Butler and his family to flee to Naini Tal, where work was started during his enforced stay there. After the Mutiny, work was quickly started in Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, and Bijnor. Pioneer missionaries who also shared in this work were James L. Humphrey, James M. Thoburn (later bishop), James W. Waugh, C. E. Judd, James H. Messmore, E. W. Parker (later bishop). William A. Mansell, and Dr. Clara Swain. The Lodhipur School and orphanage at Shahjahanpur, the Parker High School at Moradabad, and the Messmore High School at Pauri, are among the earliest institutions founded by Methodists in India. The Bareilly Theological Seminary is the oldest theological school and the Clara Swain Hospital in Bareilly was the first hospital for women. The Mission Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1874.

Institutions

Almora

Teachers Training School
Adams Girls' High School
Ramsay Boys' High School
Almora Leper Asylum

Bareilly

Girls' School
Boys' School
Warne Baby Fold and Lane
School of Mothercraft

Clara A. Swain Hospital
 School of Nursing
 Bareilly Theological Seminary

Bijnor

Lois L. Parker Girls' School
 Hostel for Boys

Budaun

Florence Sigler Girls' School
 and Teachers' Training
 School
 Boys' School

Champaway

Phulbari Hospital Dispensary

Chandag

Leper Asylum

Moradabad

Girls' School and Teacher
 Training School
 Parker Memorial High School
 Parker Branch Boys' School

Naini Tal

Wellesley Girls' High School
 Philander Smith College

Pauri

Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School
 Messmore High School

Pithoragarh

Lucy Sullivan Girls' School
 Boys' School
 Dispensary

Shahjahanpur

Bidwell Memorial Girls' School
 Abbie Leonard Rich High
 School
 Lodhipur Community School

Sitapur

Girls' School
 Boys' School

Missionaries

Almora

Rev. Arthur G. Atkins, District
 Superintendent and Ramsey
 Boys' High School
 Mrs. Arthur G. Atkins, Edu-
 cational and Evangelistic
 work
 (F) Miss Lucy W. Beach, Girls'
 High School
 Miss Gladys Doyle, Teachers
 Training School, and Adams
 Girls' High School
 Miss Mildred Albertson, Ad-
 ams Girls' High School

Bareilly

Rev. William Dye, Bareilly
 Theological Seminary
 Mrs. William Dye, District
 work
 Charles V. Perrill, M.D., Clara
 Swain Hospital
 Wilma Conger Perrill, M.D.,
 Clara Swain Hospital

(F) Miriam A. Albertson,
 M.D., Clara Swain Hospital
 Miss Edna G. Bacon, Warne
 Baby Fold
 (F) Mildred E. Burton, M.D.,
 Clara Swain Hospital
 Miss Janette Crawford, Clara
 Swain Hospital
 Miss Helma J. Fernstrom,
 R.N., Public Health
 (F) Mary V. Gordon, R.N.,
 Clara Swain Hospital
 (F) Miss Grace Honnell, Girls'
 School
 Miss Cora I. Kipp, M.D., Pub-
 lic Health
 Miss Louise Landon, R.N.,
 Clara Swain Hospital and
 Nurses Training School
 Miss G. Evelyn Hadden, Dis-
 trict Evangelism
 Miss Mathilda Moses, Girls'
 School

Miss Irma Schalter, R.N., Clara
Swain Hospital

Bijnor

Rev. Williard J. McLaughlin,
District Work and Evange-
lism

Mrs. Williard J. McLaughlin
District work

(F) Miss Ruth Cox, Lois L.
Parker Girls' School

Miss Ruth A. Hoath, Evan-
gelistic work

Budaun

Miss Grace M. Bates, Boys'
Hostel

Miss M. Louise Perrill, Evan-
gelistic work

Miss Phoebe Emery, Evange-
listic work

Rev. Julian W. Nave, Educa-
tional and Evangelistic work

Mrs. Julian W. Nave, Educa-
tional and Evangelistic work

Chandag

Miss Mary Reed, Chandag
Leper Asylum

Dwarahat

Miss Blanche M. McCartney,
District Evangelistic work

Moradabad

Rev. Harry H. Weeks, District
Superintendent

Mrs. Harry H. Weeks, District
work

Miss Allie M. Bass, Parker
Branch Boys' School

Miss Anna Blackstock, Girls'
School and Teachers' Train-
ing School

Miss Ethel M. Calkins, Dis-
trict Evangelistic Work

Naini Tal

Mr. Robert O. Swan, Philander
Smith College

(F) Miss Ada Marie Kennard,
Wellesley Girls' High School
Miss Vera E. Parks, Wellesley
Girls' High School

Pauri

Rev. Harry A. Hanson, Super-
intendent Garhwal District
and Messmore High School

Mrs. Harry A. Hanson, District
work

Miss Eleanor Stallard, District
Evangelistic work

Miss Ruth Warrington, Mary
Ensign Gill Girls' School

Miss Nora B. Waugh, Mary
Ensign Gill Girls' School

Pithoragarh

Miss Nellie M. West, Lucy Sul-
livan Girls' School

(F) Miss Charlette Westrup,
R.N., Dispensary work

Shahjahanpur

Rev. John N. Hollister, Lodhi-
pur Community School

Mrs. John N. Hollister, Lodhi-
pur Community School

(F) Rev. M. Wells Branch

(F) Mrs. M. Wells Branch

Miss Olive Dunn, Evangelistic
work

Sitapur

Rev. E. Stanley Jones, Confer-
ence and General Evange-
listic

Mrs. E. Stanley Jones, Boys'
School

Miss Edna Bradley, Girls'
School

Miss Lily D. Greene, Boys'
School

Status of the Church

(1938 figures)

Full members	20,699	Value	\$136,748
Preparatory members . .	35,061	Value of Other Property	
Preaching places	87	and Assets	\$1,182,164
Local preachers	207	Church schools	367
Church buildings	74	Enrolment	9,704
Value	\$131,985	Ordained ministers	51
Parsonages	184	Missionaries	52

North-West India Conference

The North-West India Conference started on its separate existence in 1893. It includes the western part of the United Provinces and the Delhi Province, with an area of 18,454 square miles and a population (1931) of 9,509,439.

In the city of Agra, once the capital of Mogul Empire, is the Taj Mahal and the Pearl Mosque; at Sikandra, five and a half miles away, is the tomb of the Emperor Akbar, and twenty-two and a half miles away is Fatehpur-Sikri, long deserted city, built by the Emperor Akbar. Agra University came into existence in 1927.

Delhi was also a capital of the Mogul Empire, and is now the capital of British India. The Methodist district centering in Delhi covers an area about 60 miles north to south and 40 miles east to west, with a population of 1,750,000. Hindus and Mohammedans constitute the great majority of the population of the district. About 85 per cent of the Methodists came into the Church as a result of the "mass movement" in 1904-1910, and most of them from the depressed classes—those groups within Hinduism which have no caste standing and no social status whatsoever.

Institutions

Agra

Holman Institute

Aligarh

Louisa Soule Girls' School

Brindaban

Creighton-Freeman Hospital
School of Nursing and Training of Technicians

Delhi

Butler Memorial Girls' School

Ghaziabad

Ingraham Institute

Meerut

Howard Plested Memorial
Girls' School

Mussoorie

Woodstock School
Language School

Girls' School

Clancy High School

Muttra

Blackstone Missionary Institute

Roorkee

Girls' Middle School

Missionaries**Agra**

Miss Emma E. Warner, Holman Institute

Miss Helen Buss, Evangelistic work

Miss Ella L. Perry, Butler Memorial Girls' School

Aligarh

Miss Jennie L. Ball, Louisa Soule Girls' School

Miss Estelle M. Forsyth, District Evangelistic work

Miss Ida Farmer, District Evangelist

Ghaziabad

Rev. J. C. Pace, Principal, Ingraham Institute

Mrs. J. C. Pace, Ingraham Institute

Rev. F. E. C. Williams, Ingraham Institute

Mrs. F. E. C. Williams, Ingraham Institute

Miss Pearl E. Palmer, Evangelistic work (F)

Brindaban

Miss Elda M. Barry, R.N., Creighton-Freeman Hospital and School of Nursing

Mary A. Burchard, M.D., Creighton-Freeman Hospital (F)

Miss Ruth A. Corpron, R.N., Creighton-Freeman Hospital

Miss Eunice Porter, R.N., Creighton-Freeman Hospital

Meerut

Miss Mary L. Boyde, Howard Pledsted Memorial Girls' School

Miss Letah M. Doyle, Evangelistic work

Miss Catherine L. Justin, Howard Pledsted Memorial Girls' School

Bulandshahr

Miss Annie S. Winslow, Evangelistic work

Mussoorie

Mr. Theodore T. Badley, Woodstock School

Mr. Robert Fleming, Woodstock School

Mrs. Robert Fleming, M.D., Medical work

Delhi

Rev. T. C. Bradley, District Superintendent

Mrs. T. C. Bradley, District Woman's work

Rev. Wood Knight Whetstone, Language study

Mrs. Wood Knight Whetstone, Language study

Miss Faith A. Clark, Evangelistic work (F)

Muttra

Rev. Arthur S. Amrein, Clancy School

Mrs. Arthur S. Amrein, Clancy School

Rev. Carl C. Herrman, Principal
 Clancy High School
 Mrs. Carl C. Herrman, Clancy
 High School
 Miss Barbara H. Beecher,
 Blackstone Institute and
 Girls' School
 Miss Garnet Everly, Blackstone
 Institute and Girls' School
 Miss Caroline Schaefer, Evan-
 gelistic work

Muzaffarnagar

(F) Miss Gertrude E. Richards,
 Evangelistic work

Roorkee

Rev. J. Benson Baker, District
 Superintendent
 Mrs. J. Benson Baker, District
 Woman's work
 Miss Margaret Hermiston,
 Girls' Middle School

Status of the Church

Full members	30,090	Value	\$ 18,161
Preparatory members ..	65,392	Value of Other Property	
Baptized children	60,000	and Assets	\$671,373
Local Preachers	157	Church schools	410
Number of Church build- ings	11	Enrolment	10,209
Value	\$ 76,000	Ordained ministers	45
Number of parsonages ..	32	Missionaries	40

South India Conference

The Conference includes portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and also of the two large Native States of Hyderabad and Mysore. This territory covers 88,371 square miles and a population of approximately 6,500,000. Mysore State produces most of the world's rose-wood and sandalwood, and has one of the largest gold mines in the world.

South India Conference has been reorganized particularly for work in the Kanarese language, but Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Marathi, and English are also used. Work is mostly among Hindus and the Christian constituency. Except in Madras and Bangalore, it is largely among village and rural folk.

Institutions

Bangalore

Baldwin Girls' High School
 Baldwin Boys' School

Sherman Girls' School
 Beynon-Smith High School

Belgaum

Girls' School (Vanita Vidya-
 laya)

Bowringpet

All India Missions Tablet In-
 dustry

Dhupdal

Rural Co-educational School

Gulbarga

Co-educational School

Shanti Sadan (Girls' School)

Kolar

Boys' Industrial School

Girls' High School

Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital

School of Nursing and Midwifery

Madras

Nursery School Training

St. Christopher's Training College

Woman's Christian College

Raichur

Co-educational School

Co-educational Training School

Vellore

Union Missionary Medical College for Women

Missionaries**Bangalore**

Rev. Louis C. Turner, Pastor, English-speaking church

Mrs. Louis C. Turner

Rev. Conrad P. Heins (F)

Mrs. Conrad P. Heins (F)

Miss Elizabeth M. Beale, Baldwin Girls' School

Miss Kezia Munson, Literature

Kolar

Rev. Hendrix A. Townsley, Educational and Evangelistic work (F)

Miss Emma Barber, Girls' High School

Miss Alta I. Griffin, Girls' High School

Miss Ruby Hobson, R.N., Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital

Miss Eva K. Logue, R.N., Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital

Miss Florence Masters, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital

Miss Dora C. Saunby, R.N., Hospital and School of Nursing

Esther Shoemaker, M. D., Superintendent, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital

Belgaum

Miss Judith Ericson, Sherman Girls' School

Miss Frances Johnson, Girls' School

Bowringpet

Hugh H. Linn, M.D., Medical work

Mrs. Hugh H. Linn, District work

Dhupdal

(F) Miss Cora D. Fales, School Evangelist

Miss Emma K. Rexroth

Madras

Miss Joy Comstock, Nursery School and St. Christopher's Training School

Gulbarga

Rev. Charles F. Lipp, District Superintendent

Mrs. Charles F. Lipp, District Woman's work

Miss Retta I. Wilson, Co-educational School and Sanhti Sadan (Girls' School)

Raichur

Rev. Earl A. Seamands, District Missionary

Mrs. Earl A. Seamands, Superintendent, Boys' Hostel

Miss Ollie Leavitt, Co-educational and Training School

(F) Miss Urdell Montgomery, *Shorapur*

Evangelistic work

Miss Julia Morrow, Co-educational Middle School

(F) Miss Marguerite Bugby,

Evangelistic work

Miss Ethel G. Wheelock

Status of the Church

Full members	3,322	Value	\$ 30,126
Preparatory members ..	18,575	Value of Other Property	
Preaching place	176	and Assets	\$447,039
Local preachers	66	Church Schools	176
Church buildings	21	Enrolment	4,535
Value	\$ 46,652	Ordained ministers ..	21
Parsonages	66	Missionaries	29

Status of the Church in India

Full members	101,210	Church buildings	244
Preparatory members ..	220,091	Parsonages	605
Baptized children	179,000	Church Schools	2,293
Preaching places*	708	Enrolment	75,318
Local preachers*	954	Ordained ministers	350
		Missionaries	314

* All conferences not reported.



"An Older Woman's Society in India"

BURMA

Burma was for ninety years a province of India: In 1923 it was made a Governor's Province. Separated from India in 1937, it is now a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, with elected legislative bodies and a responsible Burman Ministry.

Burma is bounded on the north and northwest by China, on the east by French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam), on the west and southwest by the Bay of Bengal, and on the northwest by Bengal, Assam, and the feudatory state of Manipur. Its extreme length is approximately 1,200 miles and its width is 575 miles.

The country has an area of 262,732 square miles. There is a population of 14,667,146, which includes various races. In addition to natural increase, migration from India and China adds about 75,000 to the population annually. The Burmans belong to the Tibetan groups and are an agricultural people. Rice is the greatest food product. The forests cover an area of 166,000 square miles. Teak is the great hardwood produced by the forests of Burma. Oil is plentiful, as are tin, silver, zinc, and tungsten.

Education

Excluding the Shan States and Karenni, literacy in Burma is about 40 per cent; including those regions it is nearer 37 per cent. These figures run higher than for any Indian province. In 1937-38 there were 212,975 students in 18,436 unrecognized schools. Recognized schools and colleges numbered 7,639 with an enrolment of 568,037. The University of Rangoon was established in 1920.

Religion

In 1931 there were 12,348,037 Buddhists (84 per cent) 650,388 tribal folk (many being animists), 570,953 Hindus, 584,839 Moslems, and 331,106 Christians of all groups.

Sikhs, Jains, Zoroastrians, and Jews are also present. The Christians gained 69,000 in a decade. The Burmans, the chief part of the population, furnish only about 15,000 (one in 22) of the Christians; the Christian movement developed most vigorously among the Karens as a result of missionary activity. Hinduism and Mohammedanism are recruited through immigration. Burman Buddhism is definitely opposed to Christian advance, and there is increasing tension among the adherents of the non-Christian faiths, especially between Buddhists and Moslems. Neither of these two groups observes caste.

Methodist Beginnings

In 1879 Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Carter were sent to Rangoon. A group of Christians in that city had appealed to Rev. James M. Thoburn in Calcutta to start Methodist work in Burma. Mr. and Mrs. Carter reached Rangoon before Dr. Thoburn, but were joined by him and by Rev. F. A. Goodwin. Evangelistic services were held and an English-speaking church was started. This proved to be one of the strongest of the English-speaking Methodist churches in Southern Asia. Non-English speaking Methodist congregations began in Burma about 1900.

The new field was at first in South India Conference. When the Bengal Conference was organized in 1888, a Burma District was made part of it. In 1893 the boundaries of the Bengal Conference were adjusted and the Bengal-Burma Conference came into existence. In 1901 the Burma Mission Conference was organized. From 1901 to 1916 the Mission Conference had but one district. In the latter year, work in the Burmese language was made a district, and to a second district was assigned the varied work in English, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, and two Chinese dialects. In 1922 this composite district was subdivided so that the conference comprised a Chinese, an English, an Indian, and two Burmese districts. The Burma Annual Conference came into being in 1927.

The first missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was Miss Ellen Warner, who reached Rangoon in

1882 and started a girls' school. Miss Julia Wisner, appointed in 1885, also worked in this school.

Institutions

Kalaw

Kingswood School.

Pegu

Anglo-Chinese School.

Rangoon

English Girls' High School.
Burmese Girls' High School.
Burmese Boys' High School.
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School.

Anglo-Chinese Boys' School.

Syriam

Syriam High School.

Thongwa

Anglo-Vernacular School and
Neil Dexter Reid School.

Twante

Anglo - Vernacular Middle
School.

Missionaries

Kalaw

Mr. Dale J. Flinders, Kingswood School.
Miss Lela L. Kinter, Kingswood School.
Miss Roxanna Mellinger, Kingswood School. (F)
Miss Mabel J. Reid, Primary Supervision in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Pegu

Rev. Ray F. Spear, District Superintendent and pastor.
Mrs. Ray F. Spear, Evangelistic and educational work.

Rangoon

Miss Maurine Cavett, English Girls' High School.
Rev. Maurice A. Clare, Burmese Boys' High School.
Mrs. Maurice A. Clare, Evangelistic work.
Miss Celia Cowan, English Girls' High School (Transferred from China, temporarily).

Rev. Harry J. Harwood, District Superintendent and Anglo-Chinese Boys' School

Mrs. Harry J. Harood, Evangelistic work.

Rev. Frank E. Manton, Evangelistic work and Pastor, First Church.

Mrs. Frank E. Manton, Evangelistic work.

Mr. R. W. Sachtjen, Burmese Boys' High School.

Miss Elsie M. Power, English Girls' High School. (F)

Miss Hazel Winslow, Chinese Girls' School and Evangelistic work. (F)

Miss Stella Ebersole, Burmese Girls' High School.

Miss Alice Mae Dome, Language study, Burmese.

Miss Faith Stewart, Language study, Telugu.

Miss Loma Housley, Language study (Transferred from China, temporarily).

Miss Mary Oppel, Chinese Girls' School.

Syriam

Rev. James R. Boyles, District Superintendent and Syriam High School.

Mrs. James R. Boyles, Syriam High School and district work.

Thongwa

Rev. Clarence E. Olmstead, Anglo-Vernacular School

Mrs. Clarence E. Olmstead, Evangelistic work

Twante

Miss Jeannette Oldfather, Day School and Evangelistic work

Miss Grace L. Stockwell, Evangelistic work

Status of the Church

Full members	1,949	Value	\$ 53,963
Preparatory members ..	728	Value of Other Property	
Preaching places	24	and Assets	\$445,684
Local preachers	36	Church schools	33
Church buildings	12	Enrollment	1,556
Value	\$175,371	Ordained ministers	14
Parsonages	14	Missionaries	24



“Native pastor discusses religion with a Brahmin”

